PROJECT REPORT

ON

FEE REPORT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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DIGITAL FACILITATOR DISTRIBUTOR

INTRODUCTION:

The project is “Fee Report Management System” is developed in Java, which mainly focus on basic operations like adding new Accountant, new Students, updating information and Generating Fee Receipt for Student.

This system mainly reduces the work task, and it is easy to maintain the records for a long time than normal

handwritten records. The user can check his record details by just entering his name no need to search all the record.

With the help of this system fee calculations can be done very easily by this system.

So, the maintenance and management of fee became very easy.

This project “Fee Management System” is a desktop system enables efficient storage of student records to properly manage the fee records of the students. And it also generates report for due balance Fees.

The system is designed for fee management of any Institute.

It has four main modules are: -

- ✓ Insertion to database module – User friendly input screen
- ✓ Extracting from database module- Attractive output screen
- ✓ Receipt generation Module- Student fee Receipt

1.1) EXISTING SYSTEM:

The existing system is majorly clerical process this is not computerized system. In the existing system, colleges have to manually maintain information regarding Fees deposited by the students. Fee Report management system are complex and time consuming to maintain fees of students by that very difficult. It is not properly capable to manage the student records with their fee details at a single place. To generate due fees report is required a complete manual procedure, which involves a lot of time and clerical staff manpower. There are some drawbacks in existing system:

- More manpower

- Time consuming
- Lack of security of data

1.2) NEED FOR THE SYSTEM:

Now our system will overcome this all drawbacks. It will reduce efforts required to manage all records. All work can be done on just few clicks. The Only need is to fill given forms for retrieving required information. This system will provide facilities like add accountant, Student, Update Student details, due fees records. Its secure the data & data accuracy also it Reduce the workload of employee.

FEASIBILITY STUDY:

There are mainly three kind of feasibility study that are equally important for this software development:

1) Technical Feasibility: -
    - Technical feasibility plays an important role in feasibility study. The study reveals all the technical aspects & its corresponding results.

2) Economic feasibility: -
    - Economic feasibility is one of the most important aspects to be considered. This study reveals all the benefits & drawbacks in implementation of system. The total cost incurred for the development & implementation will be least as computer.

3) Operational Feasibility: -
    - Operational feasibility is the important part of feasibility study. We consider the capabilities of end user that how can easily handle the computer. In our projects as JAVA used which is GUI, due to which user can easily handle it.

1.3) SCOPE OF THE SYSTEM:

- The Project "FEE REPORT MANAGEMENT" will be able to implement in future after making some changes and modifications as we make our project at a very low level. So, the modifications that can be done in our project is to add one major change which can be done in this project is that to add the snaps of the student of which the record is entered. This will result in total identification of the given student. Similarly various modifications can be done to enhance the usability of the given project as suitable for user's requirement.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:

NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Product Requirements

EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENT

- When a fee report system will be implemented admin and accountant will easily access the system as adding of students are easy.

RELIABILITY REQUIREMENT

- The system should accurately performs adding of accountant, adding of student, receipt generation.

USABILITY REQUIREMENT

- The system is designed for a user-friendly environment so that admin and accountant can perform the various tasks easily and in an effective way.

ORGANIZATIONAL REQUIREMENT

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMNTS

In implementing whole system, it uses java awt and swing.

scripting language which will be used for database connectivity and the backend i.e., the database part is developed using MySQL.

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

NORMAL USER

- LOGIN: -

Description of feature

This feature used by the admin and accountant to login into system. They are required to enter user id and password before they are allowed to enter the system. The user id and password will be verified and if invalid id is their user is allowed to not enter the system.

Functional requirements

-accountant id is provided when admin adds accountant.

-The system must only allow accountant with valid id and password to enter the system

-The system performs authorization process which decides what user level can access to.

- ADDING ACCOUNTANT AND STUDENT: -

Description of feature

This feature allows to add new accountant and student to the system

Functional requirements

- System must be able to verify information

- System must be able to enter details of student.

- VIEWING ACCOUNTANT AND STUDENT: -

DESCRIPTION OF FEATURE

This feature allows admin to view accountant and accountant to view student.

Functional requirements

- System must be able to view the database based on student

- System must be able to filter student based on fees.

- EDIT STUDENT: -

DESCRIPTION OF FEATURE

This feature allows accountant to edit and update students details.

Functional requirements

- System must be able to edit the database based on student

1.4) Operating Environment- Hardware and Software:

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Operating system- Windows 10 is used as the operating system as it is stable and supports more features and is more user friendly.
- Database MYSQL-MYSQL is used as database as it easy to maintain and retrieve records by simple queries which are in English language which are easy to understand and easy to write.
- Development tools and Programming language- AWT and Swing are used to develop window-based applications in Java. Awt is an abstract window toolkit that provides various component classes like Label, Button, Text Field, etc., to show window components on the screen.

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Intel core i5 2nd generation is used as a processor because it is fast than other processors an provide reliable and stable and we can run our pc for long time. By using this processor, we can keep on developing our project without any worries.
- Ram 2gb & above is used as it will provide fast reading and writing capabilities and will in turn support in processing.

1.5) DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF TECHNOLOGY USED:

1. JAVA:

Java is a general-purpose, object-oriented programming language developed by Sun Microsystems of USA in 1991.Originally called Oak by James Gosling (one of the inventors of the language). Java was invented for the development of software for consumer electronic devices like TVs, tasters, etc. The main aim had to make java simple, portable, and reliable. Java Authors: James, Arthur Van, and others. Java is a high-level, third generation programming language, like C, FORTRAN, Smalltalk, Perl, and many others. You can use Java to write computer applications that play games, store data, or do any of the thousands of other things computer software can do. Compared to other programming languages, Java is most like to C. However, although Java shares much of C's syntax, it is not C. Knowing how to program in C or, better yet, C++, will certainly help you to learn Java more quickly, but you don't need to know C to learn Java. A Java compiler won't compile C code, and most large C programs need to be changed substantially before they can become Java

programs. What's most special about Java in relation to other programming languages is that it lets you write special programs called applets, web project etc. that can be downloaded from the Internet and played safely within a web browser. Java language is called as an Object-Oriented Programming language and before beginning for Java, we have to learn the concept of OOPs (Object-Oriented Programming).

2.AWT:

AWT stands for **Abstract Window Toolkit.** It is a platform-dependent API to develop GUI (Graphical User Interface) or window-based applications in Java. It was developed by heavily sun microsystems in 1995. It is heavy weight in use because it is generated by the system's host operating system. It contains many classes and methods, which are used for creating and managing GUI.

3.SWING:

Swing is a lightweight Java graphical user interface (GUI) that is used to create various applications. Swing has platform-independent components. It enables the user to create buttons and scroll bars. Swing includes packages for creating desktop applications in Java. Swing components are written in Java language. It is a part of Java Foundation Classes (JFC).

4.HTML:

HTML or **Hyper Text Markup Language** is the main markup language for creating web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser.HTML is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of tags enclosed in angle brackets (like<html>), within the web page content. HTML tags most come in pairs like <h1> and </h1>, although some tags represent empty elements and so are unpaired, for example <img>. The first tag in a pair is the start tag, and the second tag is the end tag (they are also called opening tags and closing tags). In between these tags web designers can add text, further tags, comments, and other types of text-based content. The purpose of a web browser is to read HTML documents and compose them into visible or audible web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page.HTML elements form the building blocks of all websites.HTML allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings,

paragraphs, lists, links, quotes, and other items. It can embed scripts written in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behaviour of HTML web pages.

5.MYSQL:

MySQL ("My S-Q-L", officially, but also called "My Sequel") is (as of July 2013) the world's second most widely used open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). It is named after co-founder Michael Wideners daughter, My. The SQL phrase stands for Structured Query Language. The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements. MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation. MySQL is a popular choice of database for use in web applications and is a central component of the widely used LAMP open-source web application software stack (and other 'AMP' stacks). LAMP is an acronym for "Linux, Apache, MySQL, Perl/PHP/Python." Free-software-open-source projects that require a full-featured database management system often use MySQL. For commercial use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality. Applications which use MySQL databases include: TYPO3, MODx, Joomla, WordPress, phpBB, MyBB, Drupal and other software. MySQL is also used in many high-profile, large-scale websites, including Wikipedia, Google (though not for searches), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, and YouTube.

CHAPTER 2. PROPOSED SYSTEM

2.1) Proposed System:

The aim of proposed system is to develop a system of improved facilities. The proposed system can overcome all the limitations of the existing system. The system provides proper security and reduces the manual work.

The new system can overcome the old fee system by adding some additional features.

- The fees management System is a desktop system aimed to maintaining student’s records and their fees details.
- It also generates records like Paid fees, due fees etc.

- Ensure data accuracy
- Better service.
- User friendliness and interactive.
- Minimum time required
- Fast access to database
- Less error
- More storage capacity.

2.2) OBJECTIVES OF THE SYSTEM:

- To reduce paperwork.
- To make storage of information more efficient and secure.
- To have a friendly interface.
- To operate it easily and with minimum experience.
- To save time and energy of the admin.
- The system contains database where all the information will be stored safely.

2.3) USER REQUIREMENTS:

Functional Requirement

On the other side, there are those that deal with all type of technical functioning of the system.

- **Login:**

He/she is to authenticate a accountant, that is to know whether he or she can get access to the system. At the time of login, the admin and accountant will be required to enter their user id and password. If for any user these fields don't match, then the user will not be allowed to use the system.

This fee report management system must only allow a user with a valid id and password to become the beneficiary. After this authorization takes place, to know all are the levels a particular user can access to. Also, after finishing the work user must log out of the system to prevent the transaction from any intruder.

- **Adding New Accountant in the system:**

This feature is used to add new accountant to the system by the admin. The system must enter and maintain the number of students. Also, the system must allocate unique IDs to individual student carefully.

- **Edit operation:**

This feature is used by Accountant to edit the details of student.

Non-Functional Requirement of Fee Report Management System

- **Product Requirements**

These are those that specify some criteria that can be used to evaluate the performance of a system in some conditions.

- **Efficiency Requirement:**

Through this system, the admin and the accountant gets a way to ease their work. Through this system, the accountant can view the students with pending fees and prints fee receipt. Also, less time will be needed to spend by the accountant to handle this. Therefore, the throughout is faster processing of the fee report management system.

- **Reliability Requirement:**

The system does its work with more accuracy like accountant validation, and authorization, student edit and updating the database by synchronizing between database and application.

- **Usability Requirement:**

The proposed fee report management system provides a user-friendly environment to the accountants so that the students, can utilize the system in an effective manner for ease of work.

- **Portability requirements:**

Portability in high-level computer programming is the usability of the same software in different environments. The pre-requirement for portability is the generalized abstraction between the application logic and system interfaces. When software with the same functionality is produced for several computing platforms, portability is the key issue for development cost reduction.

Transferring installed program files to another computer of basically the same architecture. Reinstalling a program from distribution files on another computer of basically the same architecture.

❖ Organisational Requirements

➢ Delivery Requirement:

There is always some time duration specified to develop a project. Similarly, this system is expected to be complete within 2 months of time. This launch will be used for improving the performance, as it will be evaluated by the users and then the problems that are occurring with the system will be solved.

➢ Implementation requirements:

Implementation is the realization of an application, or execution of a plan, idea, model, design, specification, standard, algorithm, or policy. an implementation is a realization of a technical specification or algorithm as a program, software component, or other computer system through programming and deployment. Many implementations may exist for a given specification or standard. In implementing whole system. it uses html in front end with java awt and swing. scripting language which will be used for database connectivity and the backend ie the database part is developed using MySQL.

➢ Standard requirements:

The project should be developed as per standard format specified by IEEE. Typical platforms include a computer architecture, operating system, programming languages and related user interface. The product should be developed as per client's standard requirements.

❖ External Requirements

➢ Interoperability requirements:

Interoperability is a property of a product or system, whose interfaces are completely understood, to work with other products or systems, present or future, without any restricted access or implementation. The IEEE Glossary defines interoperability as: the ability of two or more systems or components to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged.

➢ Legislative requirements:

In the proprietary software industry, an end-user license agreement or software license agreement is the contract between the licensor and purchaser, establishing the purchaser's right to use the software. The license may define ways under which the copy can be used. Software companies often make

special agreements with large businesses and government entities that include support contracts and specially drafted warranties.

- **Privacy requirements:**

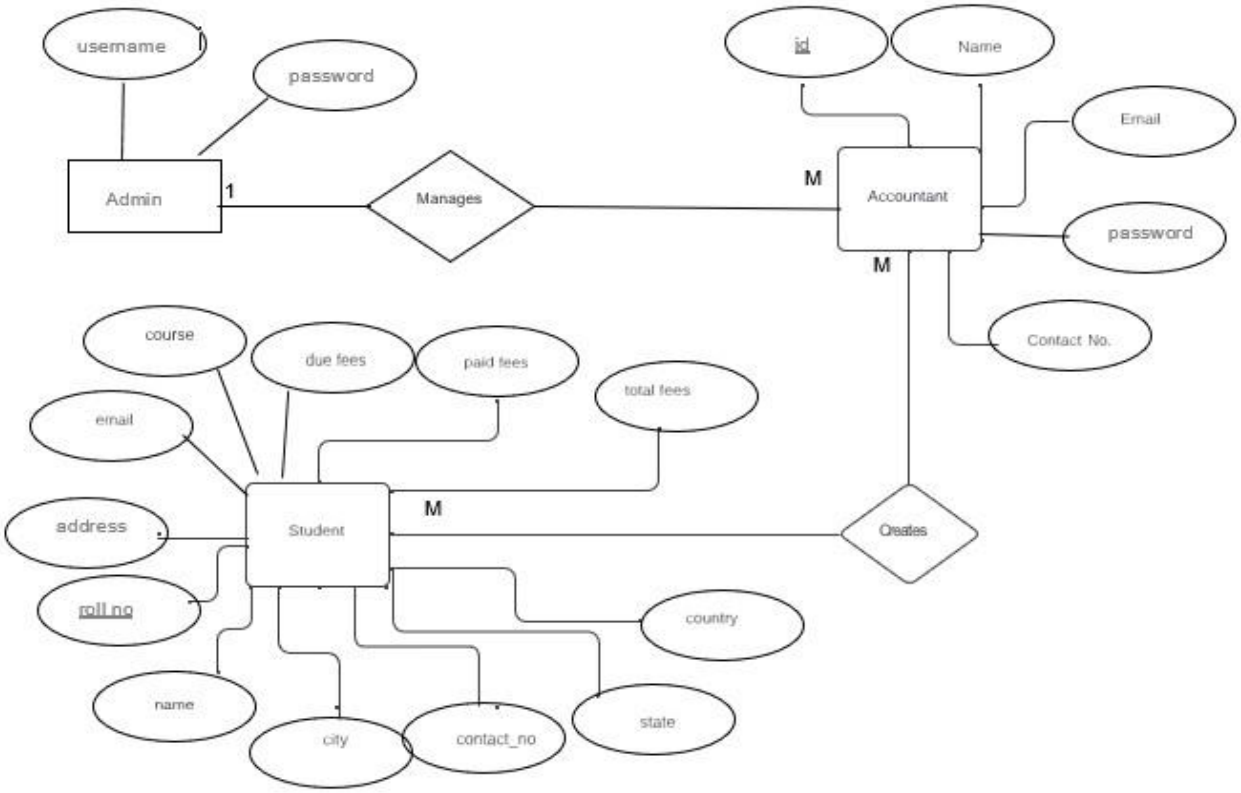
The term "privacy" means many things in different contexts. Different people, cultures, and nations have a wide variety of expectations about how much privacy a person is entitled to or what constitutes an invasion of privacy. Privacy is the ability of an individual or group to seclude themselves or information about themselves and thereby reveal themselves selectively. The boundaries and content of what is considered private differ among cultures and individuals but share basic common themes. Privacy is sometimes related to anonymity, the wish to remain unnoticed or unidentified in the public realm.

- **Safety requirements:**

Safety can also be defined to be the control of recognized hazards to achieve an acceptable level of risk. Safety is the state of being "safe", the condition of being protected against physical, social, spiritual, financial, political, emotional, occupational, psychological, educational, or other types or consequences of failure, damage, error, accidents, harm or any other event which could be considered non-desirable.

CHAPTER 3) ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

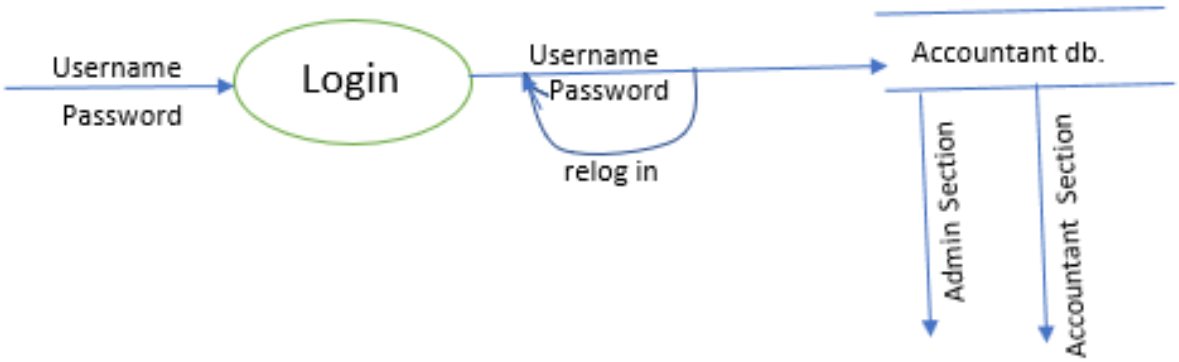
3.1) Entity Relationship Diagram



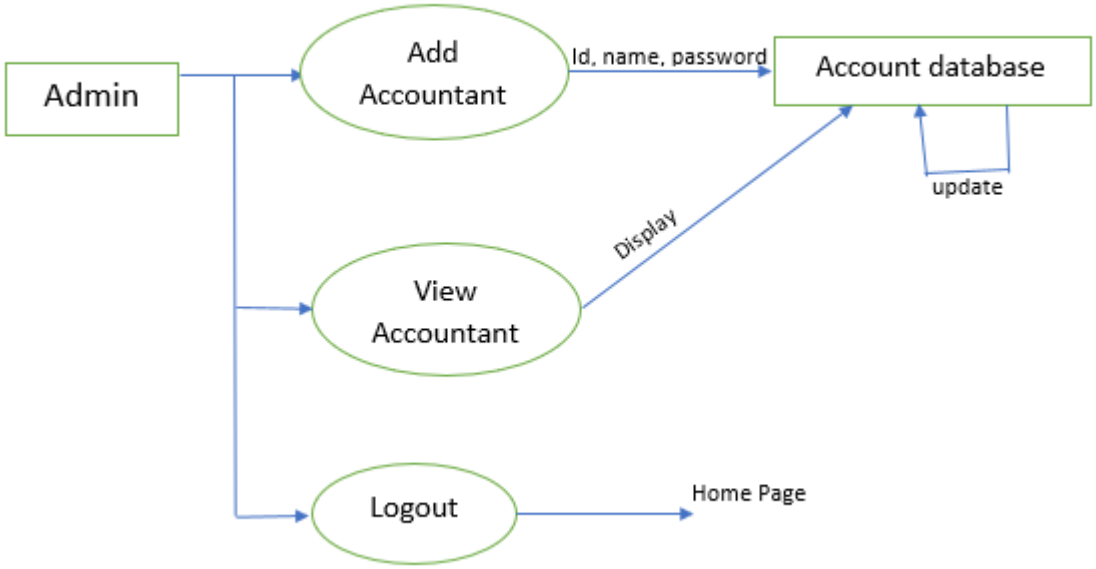
3.2) Data Flow Diagram

Zero Level DFD

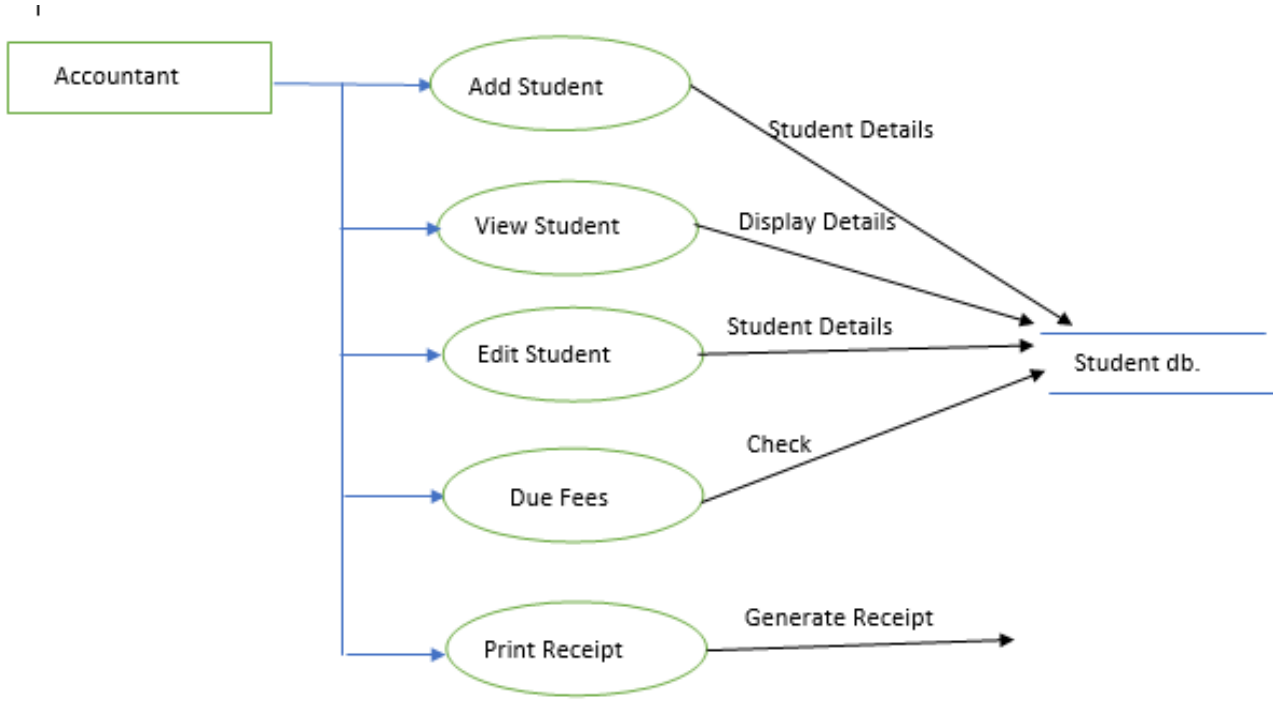
First Level DFD



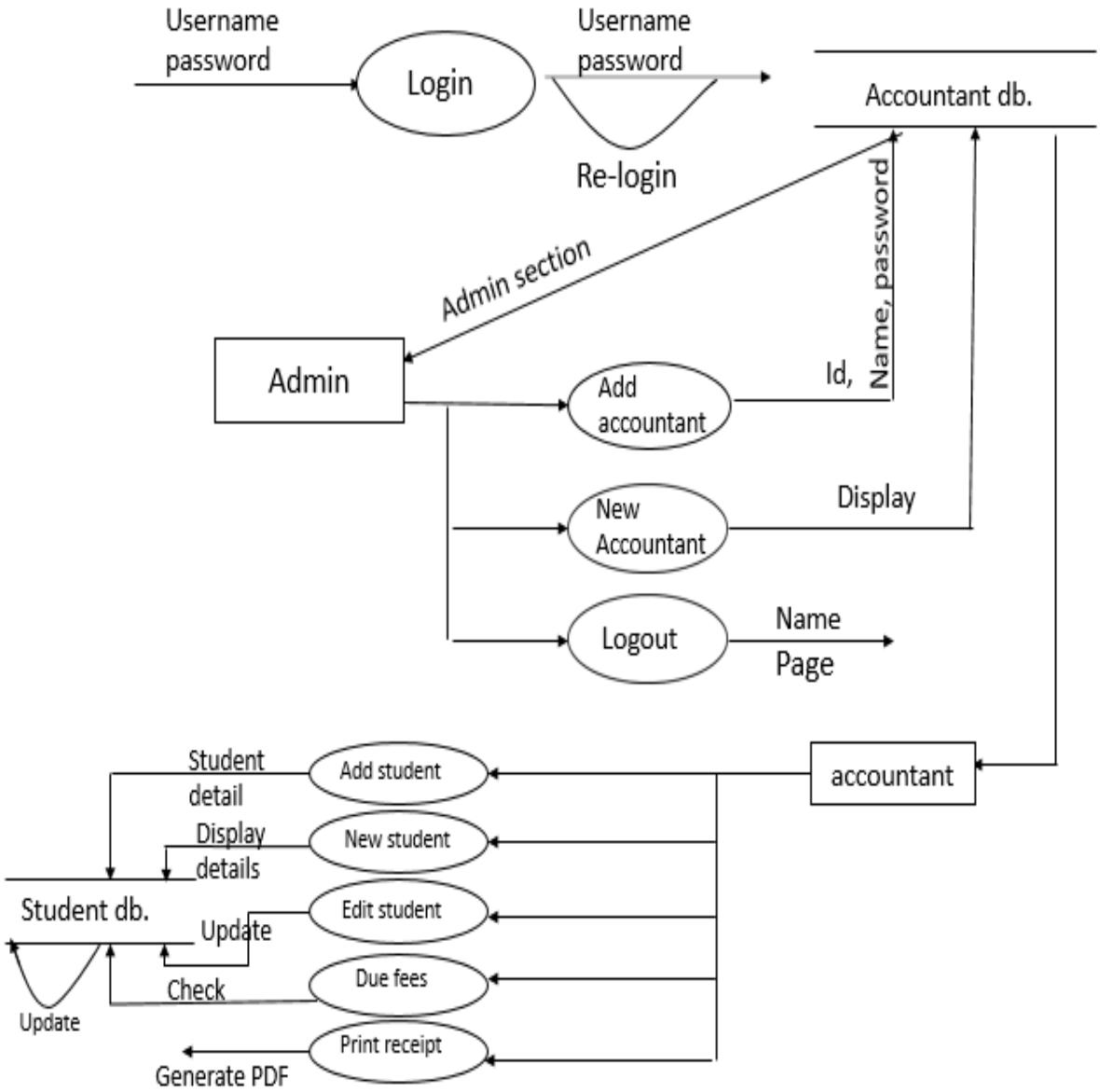
DFD Level 2(a)



DFD Level 2(b)



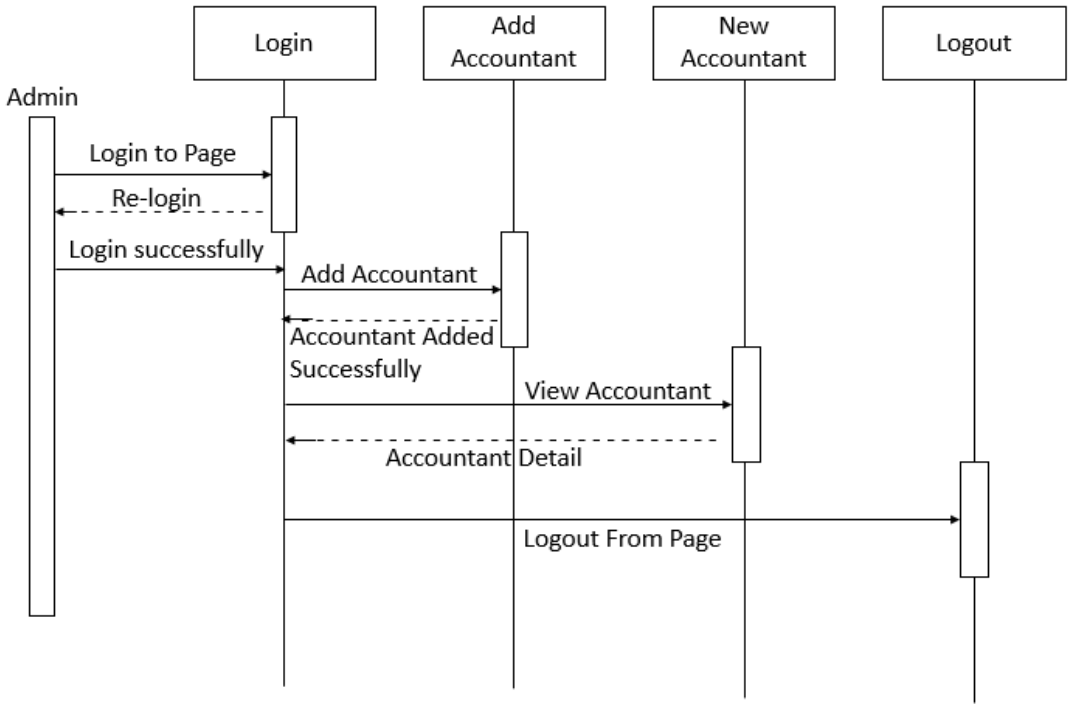
DFD Level 3


Username
password
Login
Username
password
Re-login
Accountant db.
Admin section
Admin
Add
accountant
Id,
Name, password
New
Accountant
Display
Logout
Name
Page
accountant
Student
detail
Add student
Display
details
New student
Student db.
Update
Edit student
Check
Due fees
Update
Print receipt
Generate PDF

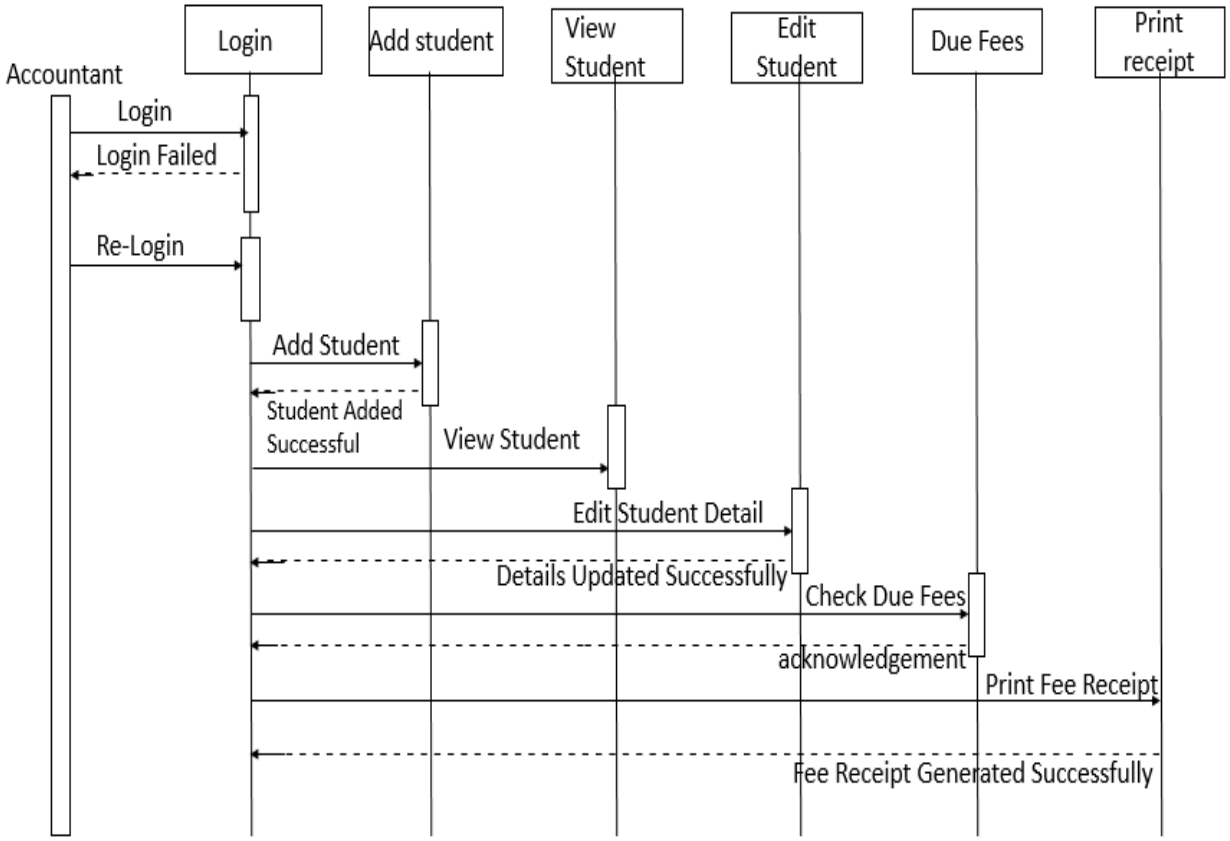
3.3) Use Case Diagram

3.4) Sequence Diagram

- **Admin**

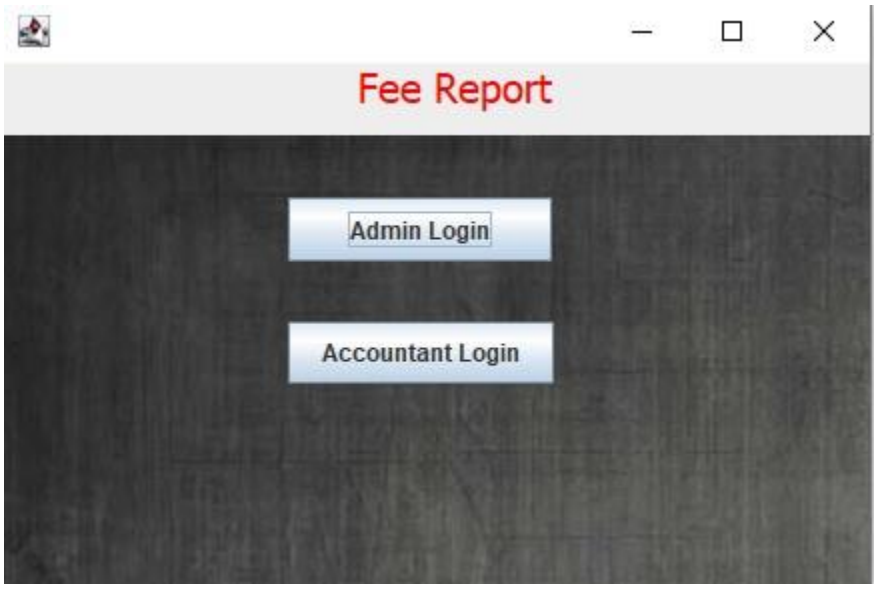


- **Accountant**



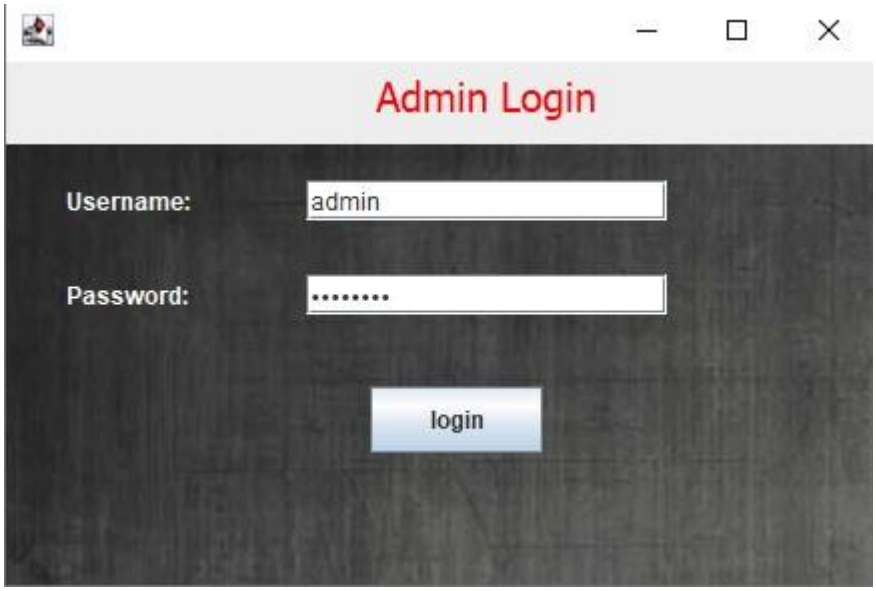
3.5) User Interface Design (screens etc)

- **Fee Report**

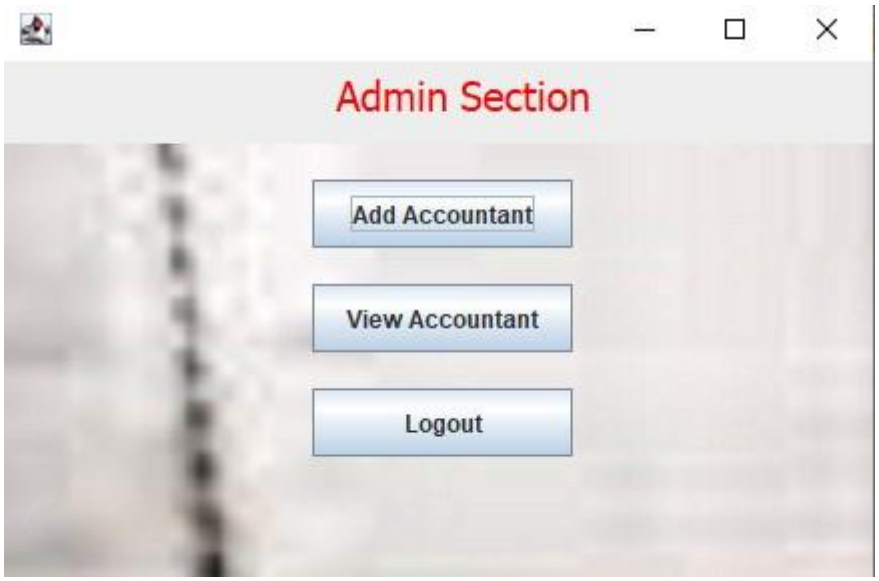


- **Admin Login**

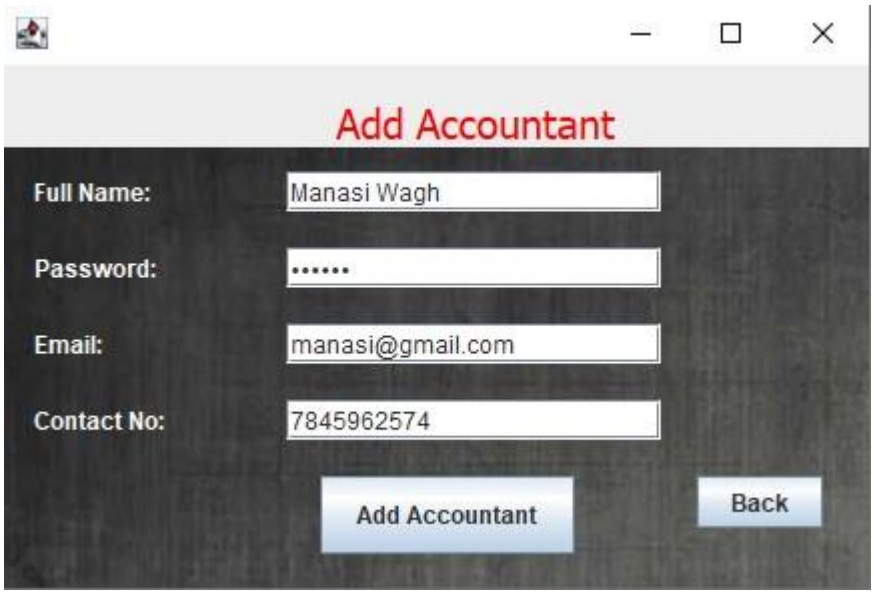
Username: admin
Password: admin123

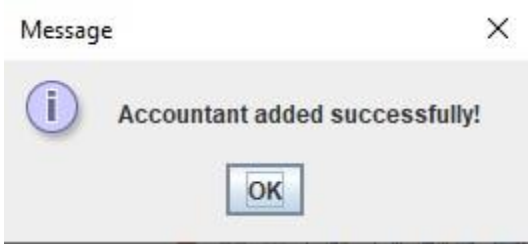


- **Admin Section**



- **Add Accountant**





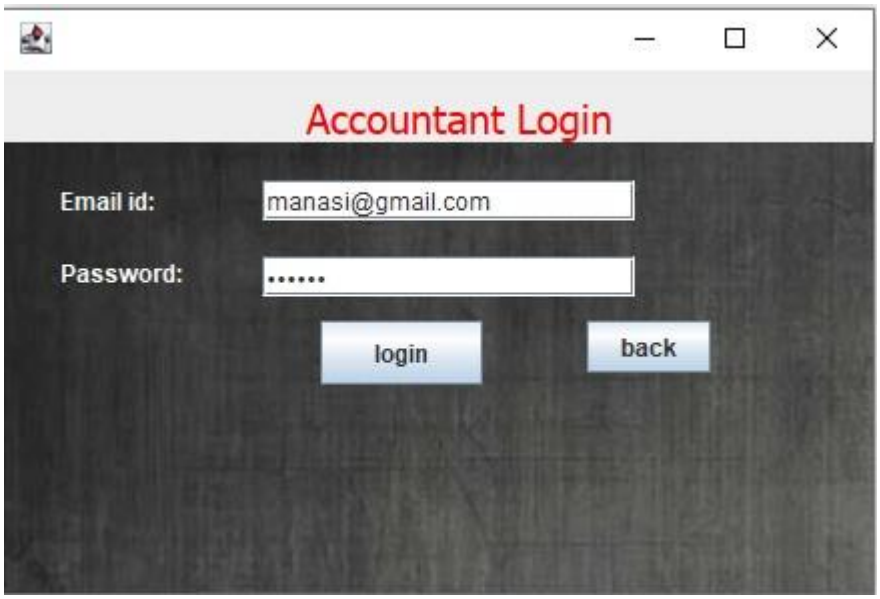
- **View Accountant**

Id	Name	Email	Contact No
1	Utkarsh Budgude	utkarsh@gmail.com	9199291212
2	Neha Deore	neha@gmail.com	939929322
3	Janhavi Borse	janhavi@gmail.com	1234567890
4	Manasi Wagh	manasi@gmail.com	7845962574

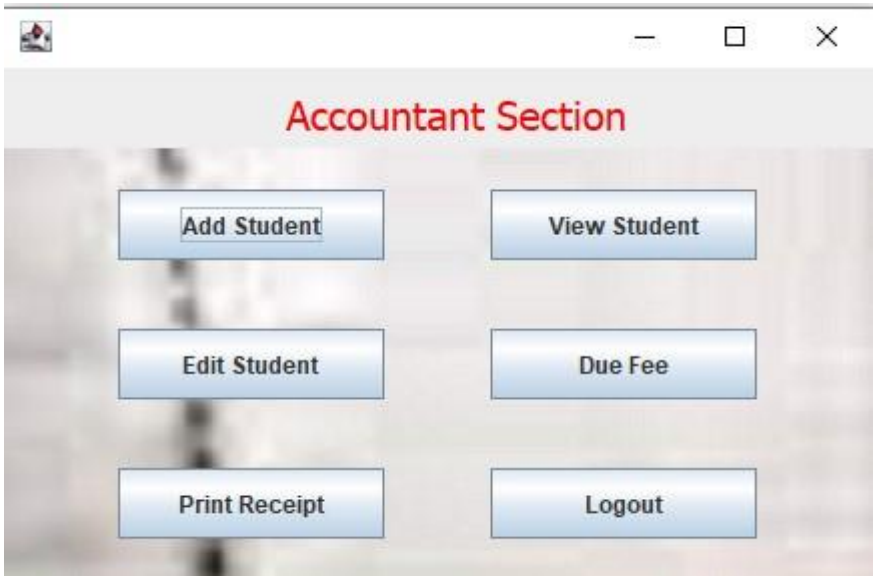
- **Accountant Login**

  Email: manasi@gmail.com

  Password: manasi

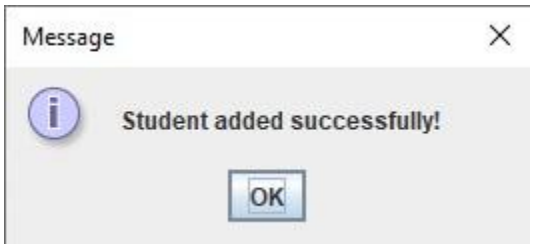


- **Accountant Section**

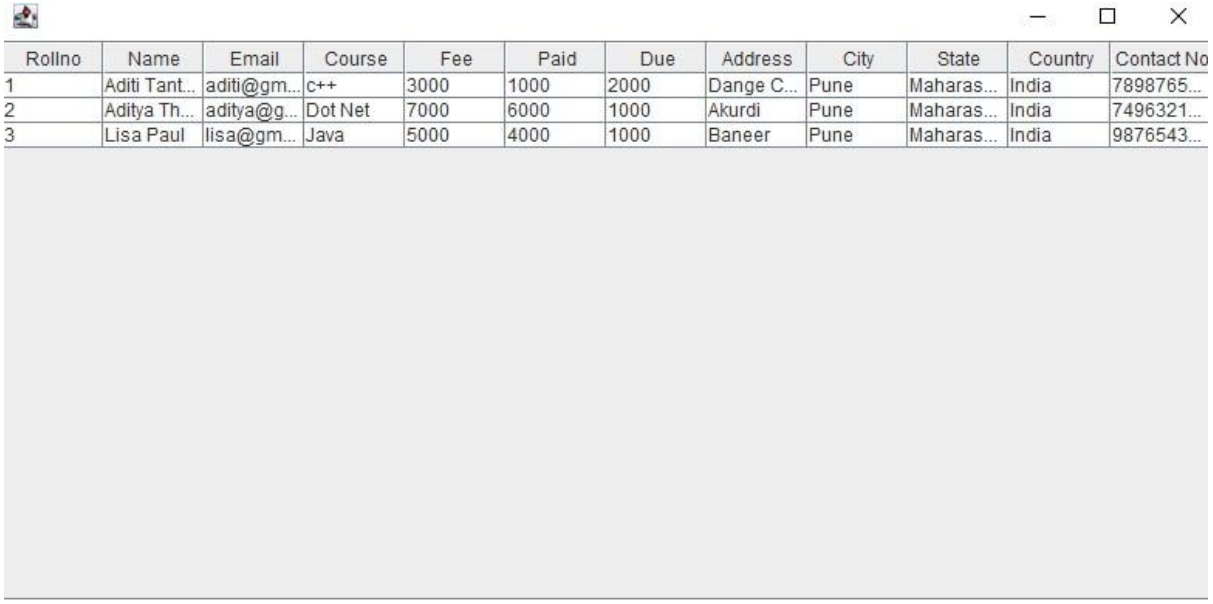


- **Add Student**


Add Student
Name:
Lisa Paul
Email:
lisa@gmail.com
Course:
Java
Fee:
5000
Paid:
4000
Due:
1000
Address:
Baneer
City:
Pune
State:
Maharashtra
Country:
India
Contact No:
9876543217
Add Student
back

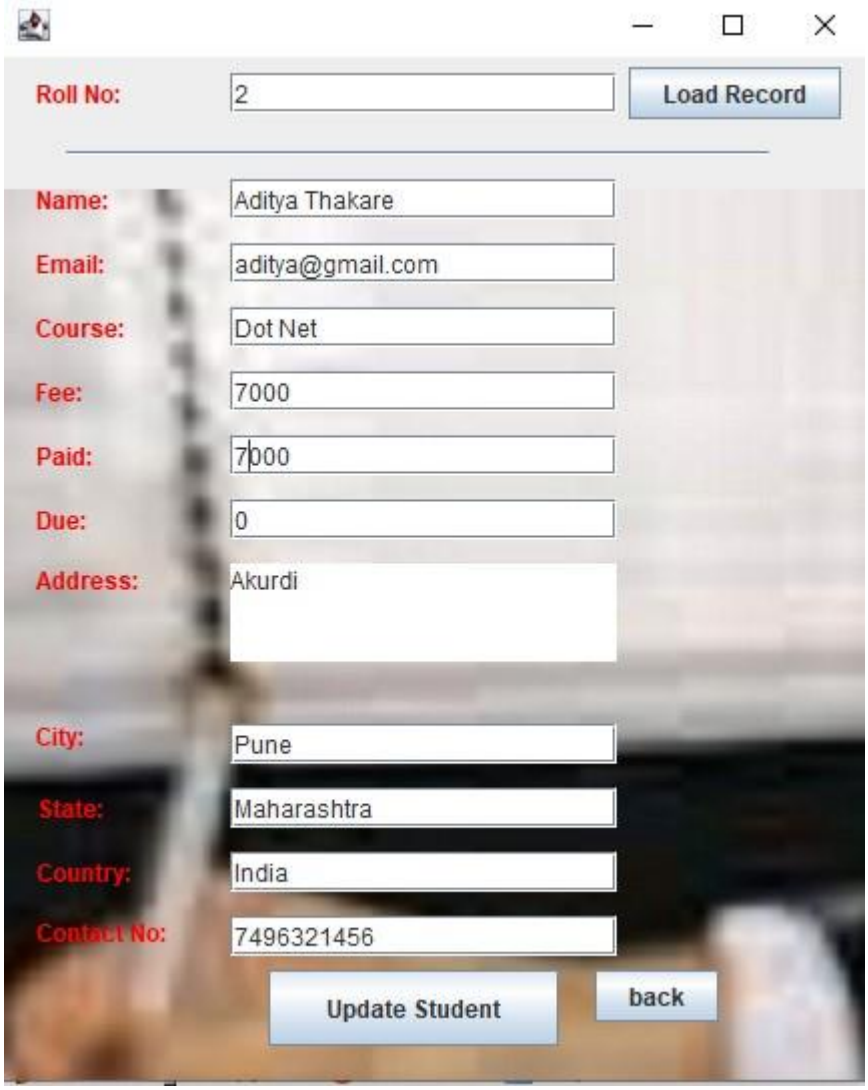

Message
Student added successfully!
OK

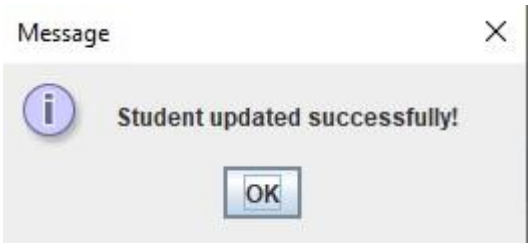
➢ View Student



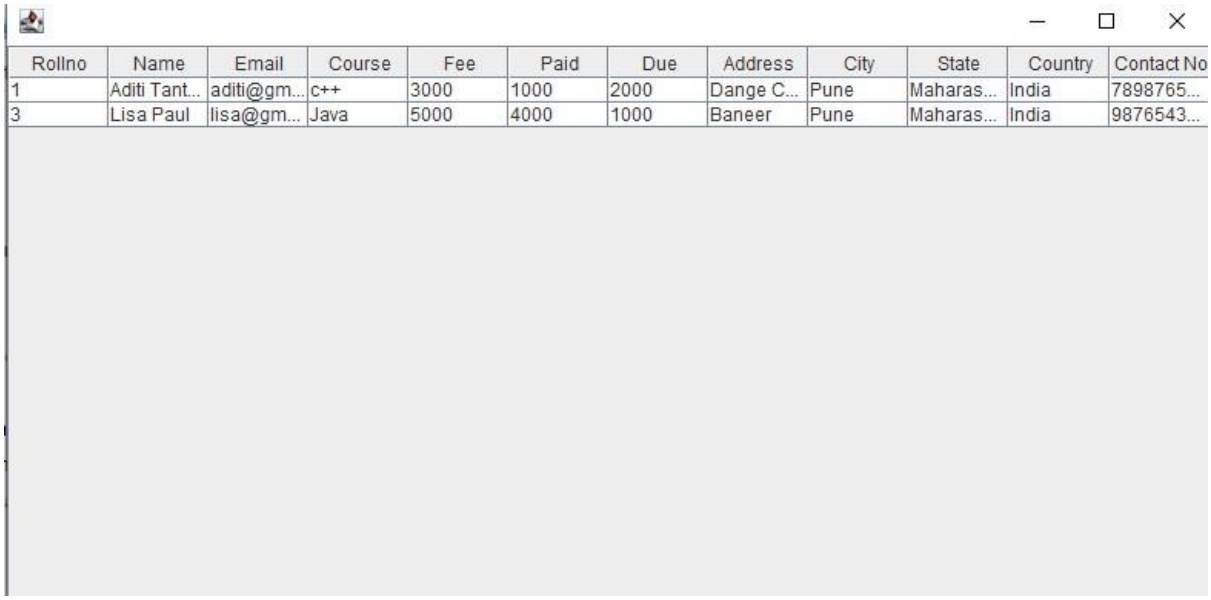
RollNo	Name	Email	Course	Fee	Paid	Due	Address	City	State	Country	Contact No
1	Aditi Tant...	aditi@gm...	c++	3000	1000	2000	Dange C...	Pune	Maharas...	India	7898765...
2	Aditya Th...	aditya@g...	Dot Net	7000	6000	1000	Akurdi	Pune	Maharas...	India	7496321...
3	Lisa Paul	lisa@gm...	Java	5000	4000	1000	Baneer	Pune	Maharas...	India	9876543...

➢ Edit Student





➢ Due Fees

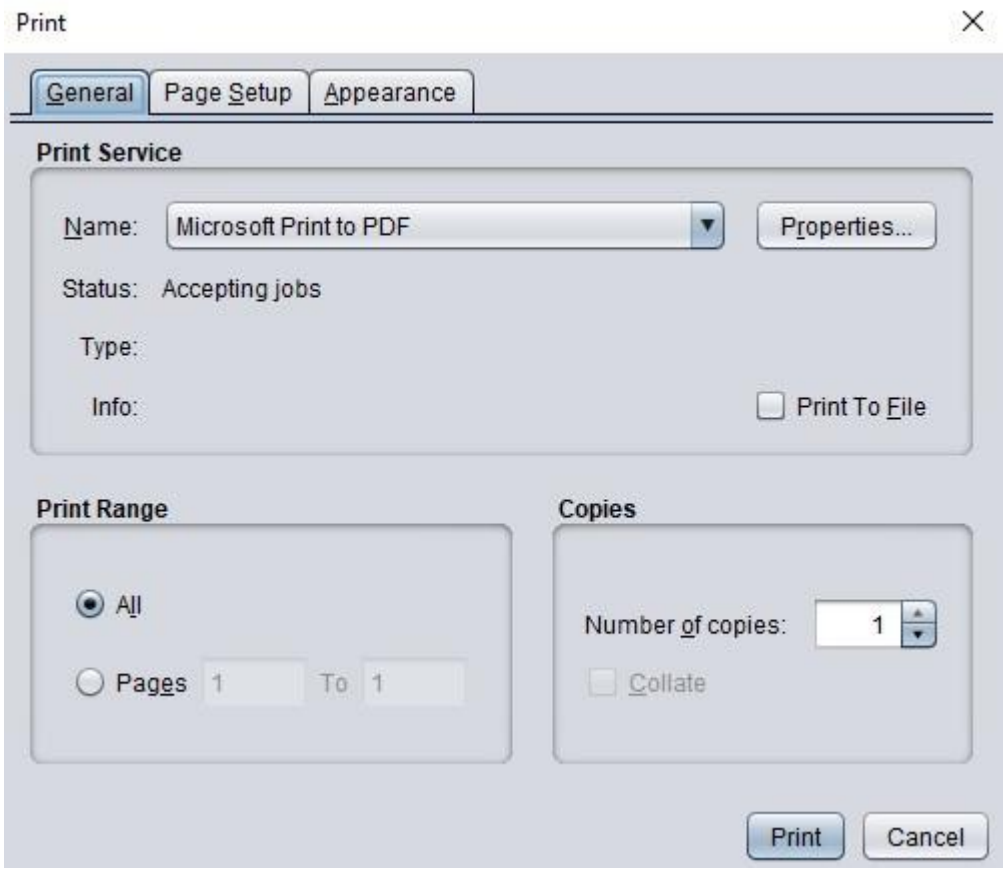


Rollno	Name	Email	Course	Fee	Paid	Due	Address	City	State	Country	Contact No
1	Aditi Tant...	aditi@gm...	c++	3000	1000	2000	Dange C...	Pune	Maharas...	India	7898765...
3	Lisa Paul	lisa@gm...	Java	5000	4000	1000	Baneer	Pune	Maharas...	India	9876543...

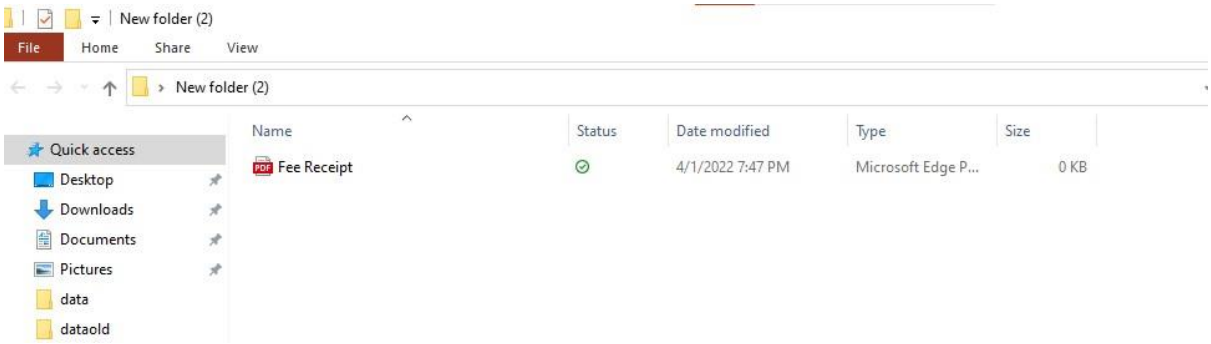
➢ Generate Fee Receipt

- **Print Fee Receipt**

  Saving Fee Receipt in PDF Format



- **Printed Receipt**



3.6) Data Dictionary

Table Name:

Feereport_accountant:

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraints
ID	INTEGER	10	Not Null, Primary Key
NAME	VARCHAR	50	Not Null
PASSWORD	VARCHAR	30	Not Null
EMAIL	VARCHAR	50	Not Null
CONTACTNO	VARCHAR	20	Not Null

Table Name:

Feereport_Student:

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraints
ROLLNO	INTEGER	10	Not Null, Primary key
NAME	VARCHAR	50	Not Null
EMAIL	VARCHAR	50	Not Null
COURSE	VARCHAR	30	Not Null
FEE	INTEGER	10	Not Null
PAID	INTEGER	10	Not Null
DUE	INTEGER	10	Not Null
ADDRESS	VARCHAR	50	Not Null
CITY	VARCHAR	50	Not Null
STATE	VARCHAR	50	Not Null
COUNTRY	VARCHAR	50	Not Null
CONTACTNO	VARCHAR	20	Not Null

3.7) Test Procedures and Implementation

Test Procedure –

The software testing is the critical element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of the software design and coding. The main objective of the testing is to find an error and to uncover the errors that are not yet discovered.

The increasing visibility of software as a system element and the attendant cost associated with a software failure and motivating forces for well planned, through testing. It is no unusual for a software development organization to expand between 30% to 40% of project effort on testing. In the extreme, testing of human related software can cost 3-5 time as much as all other software engineering activities combined. the testing phase involves the testing of the system using various test data, preparation of the test data plays a vital role in the system testing after preparing the test data, error were found and corrected by using the following the testing steps and correction are recorded for future reference. Thus, a series of testing is performed on the system before it is ready for implementation.

After completion of system analysis, design, and coding through testing of the system was carried out in a systematic approach, the main objectives of the system are

➢ To ensure that the operations of the system will perform as per the specification.

➢ To make sure that the system meets the user requirement during the operations.

➢ To cross check when correct input are filled into the system output are correct.

➢ To make sure that during the operation incorrect inputs and the outputs will be detected.

In testing process the number of strategies has been used as mentioned below

• Unit Testing

• Integration Testing

• Validation Testing

• Black Box Testing • User acceptance Testing

Unit Testing

Unit testing focuses verification efforts on the smallest unit of the software design. Using the system test plan, prepare in the design phase of the system development as guide, important control path is tested to uncover error within boundary of the module. The interface of each of the module was tested to ensure proper flow of information into and out of the module under consideration. Each module will be tested individually to make the individual component error free. Also, other attached modules will be error free.

Integration Testing

Each module will be tested of its effect on other module by integrating the modules. This will remove further errors from the system and may also result in some changes in the individual module.

Validation Testing

At the culmination of the integration testing the software was completely assembled as package, interfaces have been uncovered, and a final series of software validation testing began. Here we test the system function manner that can be reasonably by the customer, the system was tested against system requirement specification.

Black Box Testing

After performing validation testing, the next phase is output test of the system, since no system code is useful if it does not produce the desired output in desired format. By considering the format of the report/output, report/output is generated or displayed and tested.

User Acceptance Testing

User acceptance testing is used to determine the whether the software is fit for the user to use. The System under consideration was listed for user acceptance

by keeping constant touch with the prospective user of the system at the time of design, development and making change whenever required.

CHAPTER 4 : USER MANUAL

4.1 User Manual

This manual contains information how to operate Fee Report Management system in application where Admin and Accountant can handle Basic Functions.

1- Admin:

Admin will login by using his account.

Admin will Add Accountants.

Admin will View Accountants.

2- Accountant:

Accountant will Login into the System Using Username and Password.

Accountant will Add/View/Edit Students.

Accountant will see Due Fees of Students.

Accountant will Print Fee Receipt.

4.2 Operational Manual / Menu Manual

1- Login

Login is the very first form when you start debugging Admin and Accountant are required to login by username and password. The system allows access to system if they are valid.

2- Add Accountant

Using this form Admin can add new Accountant in Accountant table. System validates all required fields and adds a Accountant record if they are valid.

3- View Accountant

This page allows the admin to view existing Accountants. System validates all inputs and edit the book detail if valid.

4- Add Student

Using this form Accountant can add new Student in Student table. System validates all required fields and adds a student record if they are valid

5- View Student

This page allows the accountant to view existing Students. System validates all inputs and edit the book detail if valid.

6- Edit Student

Using this form members can search Accountant and Load Records by Roll No. and Edit the Details of a Searched Student.

7- Due Fees

Accountant can see the Students with Pending Fees.

8- Print Fee Receipt

Using this Accountant can Generate Fee Receipt and Print it.

4.3) Reports

Generate Receipt

The RECEIPT contains information about Student who had Paid Fees.

CHAPTER 5 – ANNEXURES

5.2) SAMPLE PROGRAM CODE

```
1  package com.feereport;
2
3  import java.awt.BorderLayout;
23
24 public class AdminLogin extends JFrame {
25     static AdminLogin frame;
26     private JPanel contentPane;
27     private JTextField textField;
28     private JPasswordField passwordField;
29
30     /**
31      * Launch the application.
32      */
33     public static void main(String[] args) {
34         EventQueue.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
35             public void run() {
36                 try {
37                     frame = new AdminLogin();
38 frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
39
40                     frame.setBounds(500, 100, 450, 300);
41                     frame.setVisible(true);
42                 } catch (Exception e) {
43                     e.printStackTrace();
44                 }
45             }
46         });
47     }
48
49     /**
50      * Create the frame.
51      */
52     public AdminLogin() {
53
54         contentPane = new JPanel();
55
56         contentPane.setBorder(new EmptyBorder(5, 5, 5, 5));
57         setContentPane(contentPane);
```

```
public FeeReport() {

    contentPane = new JPanel();


    contentPane.setForeground(Color.BLUE);

    setContentPane(contentPane);

    JLabel lblFeeReport = new JLabel("Fee Report");
    lblFeeReport.setFont(new Font("Tahoma", Font.PLAIN, 20));
    lblFeeReport.setForeground(Color.RED);

    JButton btnAdminLogin = new JButton("Admin Login");
    btnAdminLogin.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
        public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent arg0) {
            AdminLogin.main(new String[]{});
            frame.dispose();
        }
    });

    JButton btnAccountantLogin = new JButton("Accountant Login");
    btnAccountantLogin.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
        public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent arg0) {
            AccountantLogin.main(new String[]{});
            frame.dispose();
        }
    });
    GroupLayout gl_contentPane = new GroupLayout(contentPane);
    gl_contentPane.setHorizontalGroup(
        gl_contentPane.createParallelGroup(Alignment.LEADING)
            .addGroup(gl_contentPane.createSequentialGroup()
                .addGap(143)
                .addGroup(gl_contentPane.createParallelGroup(Alignment.LEADING)
```

CHAPTER 6 -SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENT

- CLIENT SIDE:

Operating System	Windows 10
Processor	I5
RAM	4 GB
Browser	Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, etc.

- SERVER SIDE:

Operating system	Windows 10
Frontend	Java Swing
Middle ware	Java Development Kit (JDK 17), Eclipse IDE
Backend	MySQL Database Server
Server	Apache Tomcat, Xampp

CHAPTER 7 – DRAWBACK AND LIMITATIONS

More Man power

Lack Of Security of Data

Time Consuming

CHAPTER 8 – PROPOSED ENHANCEMENTS

Current system is designed in short amount of time so all functionalities are not included in the system. More functionality can be included in the system in feature to help user of the system.

CHAPTER 9 – CONCLUSION

From this system we can conclude that it provides better fee management system and lot of convince than the old system. This process is very fast data can be easily entered lot of time is also saved. It is very easy to understand, and this program can be used anywhere based on requirement.

CHAPTER 10 – BIBILIOGRAPHY

Following books were helpful to us in building and understanding the concepts. Also, these books proved to be great importance during the actual development i.e. Design & coding of the system.

1 – [HER 10]Herbert Schildt "The complete Reference Java "Tata McGraw hill, New Delhi,2010

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